



Hate Speech Youtuber MK: A Forensic Linguistics Study

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Abstract- Hate speech refers to speech that contains hate that is intended to cause certain impacts, either directly or indirectly. As the digital era develops, hate speech is now a very easy thing to happen. Hate speech can be done either individually or in certain groups which certainly causes polemics and problems in the community. One of them is Muhamad Kace (MK), a Youtuber from West Java who is famous for his vulgarity in pouring his content. Therefore, this study aims to analyze the form and meaning of several MK utterances that contain ethnicity, religion, race, and class elements of hate speech. The source of the data in this study was the direct speech uploaded to YouTube on August 20th, 2021. The data was obtained by observing the method with a note-taking technique, then the data was analyzed descriptively qualitatively. The element of ethnicity, religion, race, and class in the hate speech is proven semantically and pragmatically using the theories by Chaer (2013) and Yule (2006). The results of the analysis showed that the utterances of Youtuber MK were full of insulting and degrading words which were clearly seen from the lexical meaning, grammatical meaning, expressive illocutionary speech acts, and directive illocutionary speech acts.

Keywords: hate speech, forms, meanings, forensic linguistics

I. Introduction

Hate speech refers to actions in communication that contain elements of provocation, incitement, or insults. This action can be done individually or in the groups against a party on various matters. The form of action can also be in the form of an oral or written statement.

Based on data from Virtual Police (2021), hate speech is the most commonly found on YouTube. This can be seen from one of the contents uploaded by a Youtuber from West Java, Muhamad Kace (MK). The content created refers to the delivery of opinions about religion which is directly conveyed by him through videos on his YouTube channel. Some of the opinions expressed by MK in the video are: *'Nabi Muhammad SAW adalah pengikut Jin'* (Prophet Muhammad SAW is a follower of Jin) dan *'Kitab kuning di pondok pesantren menyesatkan dan menimbulkan paham radikal'* (The yellow holy book in Islamic

boarding schools is misleading and gives rise to radical understanding).

This video containing hate speech was uploaded by MK on YouTube on August 20th, 2021. Since the video was uploaded, many publics have watched it as well as commented with a different sense of language. Some publics pray for MK to repent, there are also publics who show anger, irritation, and disappointment for the disgraceful actions taken by MK.

Regarding this case, the police have succeeded in arresting MK in Bali on August 25th, 2021. After his arrest, there will be certainly further stages in the form of investigation, prosecution, and examination at trial. In order to support the implementation of the investigation stage, of course, evidence is needed for further examination.

Examination of the evidence refers to the

stage of analyzing the utterances delivered directly by MK on YouTube media.

The utterances that have been mentioned above are interesting things to study, especially in the realm of forensic linguistics.

According to Pastika (2008), forensic linguistics can be interpreted as a science that uses language tools (lexical, grammatical, meaning, and language sounds) to assist the process of upholding justice.

In this study, lingual data about the elements of hatred and contempt in the utterances MK on YouTube it is discussed from the perspective of forensic linguistics because there are potential violations of the law in it. In the Law on Information and Electronic Transactions No. 11 of 2008 article 27 paragraph 3 states that 'Anyone who knowingly and without rights distributes and/or transmits and/or makes accessible electronic information and/or electronic documents containing insults and/or defamation is an act against the law. This shows that someone who intentionally disseminates information that contains insulting content can be prosecuted legally.

Based on this background, the formulation of the problem in this article is what are the forms of hate speech used by MK and what are the meanings contained in these utterances so that they can be used as evidence as a form of violation of the law, especially the the Law on Information and Electronic Transactions. This proof is done by explaining the semantic aspects in terms of lexical meaning and grammatical meaning, as well as pragmatic aspects which refer to the analysis of speech acts.

II. Methods

In this study, there are several stages carried out which include the stages of data collection, data analysis, and presentation of the results of data analysis.

The data in this study were in the form of oral data in the form of utterances delivered by MK on YouTube. The utterances were obtained by listening and note-taking methods. The researchers listened and paid close attention to every utterance conveyed by MK. These utterances were then transcribed and recorded in the data collection table.

The data contained in the table were then analyzed in terms of the types of forms, meanings, and those contained in the utterances. The theories used to assist the data analysis stage were the theory of form, meaning, also speech acts by [Chaer \(2013\)](#) and [Yule \(2006\)](#).

The results of the data analysis are then explained descriptively using sentences were analyzed descriptively.

III. Result

Hate speech is a very bad thing because it threatens the peace of society, especially in this digital age. Various hate speeches will spread quickly to the public. MK as one of Youtuber which of course has been known to the public since his YouTube channel was created in 2020. The digital footprint left by MK through YouTube media has become oral evidence of hate speech directed at certain parties, which in this case is Muslims. Various things related to the Islamic religion are the subject of discussion of every content he creates on his Youtube channel.

Hate speech is a public words that expresses hatred or encourages violence against a person or group based on something such as race, religion, ethnicity, and others. The utterances by MK on Youtube can be classified as hate speech because they contain elements of hostility, hatred, humiliation, and defamation.

The utterances of MK in this study will be proven semantically and pragmatically. The elements of insults and defamation of MK in this article are grouped according to whom the insults were directed at. Furthermore, it describes the lexical meaning and grammatical meaning which is considered as a form of insult and defamation. Then, how is the context and the utterance through speech act analysis.

3.1 Hate Speech against Specific Groups: Semantic Aspect

Based on the target of hate speech, MK often shows hatred or dislike for the group, which in this case refers to Muslims (people who believe in islamic religion). MK really hates the group for various reasons. In the following, the related data and their semantic analysis are presented.

Data (1)
<i>"Karena memang Muhammad Bin Abdull ini pengikut jin." (1:02).</i>

Lexically, the sentence above implies that Muhammad Bin Abdullah is someone who follows in the footsteps of Jin (demons; spirits). But grammatically, the sentence above explains that Muhammad Bin Abdullah as one of the prophets of Muslims should not be respected and respected because he is a follower of Jin. He is a very bad character. He studied the life of Jin. He is the same as the jinn. Based on a semantic analysis of meaning, it can be said that the sentence spoken by MK at minute 1:02 on YouTube is a hate speech

against one of the prophets of Islam, namely Muhammad Bin Abdullah. He really does not like it if the people, which in this case are Muslims, respect him. For MK, he does not deserve to be a role model.

Data (2)
<i>“Muhammad sendiri tidak masuk surga. Tidak ada ayatnya Muhammad masuk surga.”</i> (1:03).

The sentence above also contains hatred or contempt from MK against Islam. This can be seen from the explicit meaning in the sentence that Muhammad Bin Abdullah (one of the prophets of Muslims) is a person who does not enter heaven (the afterlife that makes the human spirit happy who wants to live in it). In the holy book Al-Quran, there is no verse that states that Muhammad Bin Abdullah is a prophet of Muslims who entered heaven. While grammatically, the sentence uttered by MK represents his strong belief that Muhammad Bin Abdullah is not a prophet who should be respected because he did not enter heaven.

Data (3)
<i>“Muhammad sendiri banyak dikerumuni jin”</i> (1: 09)

Lexically, the sentence above implies that Muhammad Bin Abdullah is a very bad figure because his life is filled fully with Jin (demons; spirits). But grammatically, the sentence refers to Muhammad Bin Abdullah in his footsteps and his life as one with the Jin. He is the same as the jinn. There is no difference.

Data (4)
<i>“Muhammad benar-benar dikerumuni jin”</i> (1:09)

The sentence uttered by MK also contains hatred towards the religion of Islam. The sentence above implies that Muhammad Bin Abdullah was actually surrounded by Jin (demons; spirits).

Data (5)
<i>“Muhammad ini tidak ada ayatnya dekat dengan Allah”</i> (0:33)

The sentence above means that MK really

believes that Muhammad Bin Abdullah is not a saint. He is not related to the God (Allah SWT) since there is not holy verse in the Al-Quran that describes about Muhammad Bin Abdullah, He does not deserve to be appreciated and adored

3.2 Hate Speech against Certain Groups: Pragmatic Aspects

Based on the target of hate speech, MK often shows hatred or dislike for the group, which in this case refers to the people who follow the Islamic religion. MK really hates the group for various reasons. The following is the data on hate speech by MK and its pragmatic analysis in terms of contextual meaning on the speech acts that underlie it.

Data (6)
<i>“Muhammad itu dekat dengan jin”</i> (1:13)

Pragmatically, MK conveys what is in his mind which can be called an expressive speech act. In this case, MK has expressed his hatred of Islam through insults in the form of the sentence above which implies that Muhammad Bin Abdull had a close and close relationship with the jinn (demons; spirits).

Data (7)
<i>“Ayo nyadar bangsa Indonesia, Islam ini hanya sebatas politik untuk cari makan.”</i> (1:29)

In data (6), MK still shows its hatred of Islamic religion. MK advised the Indonesian people, to immediately realize and understand that Islamic religion is only a political shield for the benefit of everyone in meeting their daily needs including food.

Data (8)
<i>“Jangan jadi marketing Arab.”</i> (1:36)

In this data (7), MK still shows its hatred for Islamic religion. This can be clearly seen from the phrase ‘Arabic marketing’. Arab is one of the countries where the majority of the people with Islamic religion (Fahriansyah, 2019). Arab became one of the countries that participated in spreading the teachings of Islam throughout the world, including Indonesia. The spread of Islamic teachings has produced extraordinary results, namely 87% of Indonesian people are followers of Islam. This is a phenomenon that underlies MK to say ‘*jangan jadi marketing Arab*’ (do not be Arab marketing). In this context, the word ‘marketing’ implies that the Indonesian people are like the figure of a marketing staff who broadcasts and markets a

product. The product in this case refers to the word ‘Arabic’. The word ‘Arabic’ symbolizes the Islamic religion. The sentence ‘*jangan jadi marketing Arab*’ (do not be an Arab marketing) implies that MK ordered the Indonesian people to stop being propagator of Islamic religion. For MK, Islamic religion is a religion that should not be believed. It is such the worst thing.

Data (9)
“Jangan ikut kitab kuning.” (1:39)

Pragmatically, MK ordered the public not to follow the teachings contained in the yellow holy book which can be referred to as directive speech acts. In this case, MK ordered and at the same time asked the public, in this case the Indonesian people, not to study the teachings of Islam religion contained in the yellow holy book.

Data (10)
“ <i>Tidak ada apa-apanya Muhammad Bin Abdullah itu.</i> ” (1:42)

Pragmatically, MK expressed his hate to the islamic religion through humiliated action that can be seen from his statement that Muhammad Bin Abdullah is not worth it. He is useless figure. He is inappropriate to respect. He is not holy.

IV. Conclusion

Based on the discussion above, it can be concluded that the hate speech carried out by MK on YouTube digital media in 2021 is full of insults, defamation, degrading, insults, and provocations to a religion and community group which in this case leads to Islamic religion and Muslims (people who believe in islamic religion). All of that can be proven from the analysis of lexical and grammatical meanings that use provocative and vulgar words that have fulfilled the element of violating the law, namely hate speech in digital media. Meanwhile, in terms of pragmatics, the meaning of these utterances has the meaning of expressive and directive illocutionary speech acts.

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